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 **PBF PROJECT progress report**

**COUNTRY:** South Sudan

**TYPE OF REPORT: semi-annual, annual OR FINAL:**

**YEAR of report:** 2020

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| **Project Title:** Strengthening Young Women Participation in Local and National Peacebuilding Processes in South Sudan    **Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway:**  **00119222** |
| **If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:** [x]  Country Trust Fund[ ]  Regional Trust Fund**Name of Recipient Fund:**       | **Type and name of recipient organizations:** **Search for Common Ground     (Convening Agency)****Crown the Woman South Sudan****National Women Empowerment and Rehabilitation Organization (NWERO)****Anataban****Eye Radio** |
| **Date of first transfer:** December 6, 2019**Project end date:** June 3, 2021 **Is the current project end date within 6 months?**  |
| **Check if the project falls under one or more PBF priority windows:**[x]  Gender promotion initiative[ ]  Youth promotion initiative[ ]  Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions[ ]  Cross-border or regional project |
| **Total PBF approved project budget (by recipient organization):** **Recipient Organization Amount**  Search for Common Ground     $ 958,085.00     Crown the Woman South Sudan     $ 101,250.00     NWERO      $ 100,545.00     Anataban      $ 121,750.00     Eye Radio $90,583.00CRN Radio $26,250.00 Total: $   $1,398,463         Approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget:  51% \*ATTACH PROJECT EXCEL BUDGET SHOWING CURRENT APPROXIMATE EXPENDITURE\***Gender-responsive Budgeting:** Indicate dollar amount from the project document to be allocated to activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment: 1306974     Amount expended to date on activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment:       |
| **Project Gender Marker:** **Project Risk Marker:** **Project PBF focus area:**  |
| **Report preparation:**Project report prepared by: Peter Kuot Ngong, Project CoordinatorProject report approved by: Benjamin Moore, PBF Focal PointDid PBF Secretariat review the report:  |

***NOTES FOR COMPLETING THE REPORT:***

* *Avoid acronyms and UN jargon, use general /common language.*
* *Report on what has been achieved in the reporting period, not what the project aims to do.*
* *Be as concrete as possible. Avoid theoretical, vague or conceptual discourse.*
* *Ensure the analysis and project progress assessment is gender and age sensitive.*
* *Please include any COVID-19 related considerations, adjustments and results and respond to section IV.*

**PART 1: OVERALL PROJECT PROGRESS**

Briefly outline the **status of the project** in terms of implementation cycle, including whether preliminary/preparatory activities have been completed (i.e. contracting of partners, staff recruitment, etc.) (1500 character limit):

The preliminary activities were completed in the first quarter of the project. By March, all partners, having completed their project related recruitments and procurements, rolled out their activities. Additionally, a partners' coordination meeting took place in March, where shared experiences and key lessons learned were discussed with the purpose of informing planning and decision-making.

The COVID-19 outbreak did present significant challenges related to its effect on conflict dynamics. The COVID-19 outbreak was declared in South Sudan in April, contributing to a certain degree of uncertainty and risk related to the implementation of the project. To mitigate these risks and ensure conflict sensitivity in light of the government restrictions put in place to curb the spread of the virus, the partners’ coordination meetings were used to review the project activities, helping to ensure that the project remained relevant and could best support communities to overcome the new and existing challenges. Thus, the project began supporting government efforts to control and prevent the spread of COVID-19, using approaches that raised awareness and reduced the risk of further virus spread. Additionally, partners coordinated closely with the government taskforce on COVID-19 to obtain approvals before conducting activities. This helped to reinforce effective project implementation and minimized disruptions to activities even in light of the COVID-19 situation. Additionally, after the government recently relaxed restrictions of movement throughout the country, the team has prepared for implementation of activities in other locations outside Juba.

Please indicate any significant project-related events anticipated in the next six months, i.e. national dialogues, youth congresses, film screenings, etc. (1000 character limit):

* Broadcast of the women-led Nuswan Salaam (Women of Peace) radio program, Sergeant Esther radio drama and Boda-Boda Man radio drama;
* Broadcast of the Hagana Youth radio program;
* Young women-led information symposiums on the South Sudan peace agreement;
* Intergenerational CSO forums targeting youth- and women-led CSOs to engage women trained under the project to create networks, consolidate and lead efforts on women specific issues in the country;
* Outreach activities conducted in grassroots communities to engage youth and especially women in leading their localized peacebuilding efforts;
* A robust young women-led social media campaign led by Anataban and Crown the Woman;
* A case study on the impact of youth-led efforts on the South Sudan peace processes;
* Sharing of policy briefs on the case study findings with national and international peace actors; and
* Annual story-telling conference to share stories and experiences of peacebuilding by women and youth.

FOR PROJECTS WITHIN SIX MONTHS OF COMPLETION: summarize **the main structural, institutional or societal level change the project has contributed to**. This is not anecdotal evidence or a list of individual outputs, but a description of progress made toward the main purpose of the project. (1500 character limit):

In a few sentences, explain whether the project has had a positive **human impact**. May include anecdotal stories about the project’s positive effect on the people’s lives. Include direct quotes where possible or weblinks to strategic communications pieces. (2000 character limit):

The mentorships and mediation training sessions empowered young women participants with new knowledge and skills, while also helping the participants to gain confidence in order to more openly support activities in the communities. Participants expressed the networking opportunities that have arisen due to the mediation training sessions, including Gloria Tito Brown, a mentee with Crown the Woman, who expressed her excitement stating, “Previously, I knew hardly anyone that could give me opportunity, however, when Crown the Woman picked me while I was still in school, I was able to be exposed to different people through the mentorship program. Through the network I have created, I managed to volunteer for the Organization for Responsive Governance (ORG) as a data collector. I’m also connected to a Nairobi program called “Girls Hour, Girls First.” This program brings young girls from different parts of Africa aiming at empowering young women with knowledge and skills on how to face some of the challenges young girls face during the COVID-19 pandemic.” Additionally, the Sergeant Esther radio drama depicts scenarios of issues affecting women and girls at both the community and household levels. This has been the most engaging radio program for the grassroots women who find it easy to relate to themes of the drama episodes. Winnie Eric, a 25 year old young woman presenter for the Sergeant Esther radio drama at Eye Radio, said the episodes touched her life and those of other women because they resonate strongly with members of the community. She states, “Through moderating the radio programs, I have gained a lot of confidence, especially while guiding Sergeant Esther and Nuswan Salaam. I used to be nervous and could not express myself well in public. The stories that Sergeant Esther features have had a direct effect on my confidence, such as important topics covered like early marriage.”

**PART II: RESULT PROGRESS BY PROJECT OUTCOME**

*Describe overall progress under each Outcome made during the reporting period (for June reports: January-June; for November reports: January-November; for final reports: full project duration). Do not list individual activities. If the project is starting to make/has made a difference at the outcome level, provide specific evidence for the progress (quantitative and qualitative) and explain how it impacts the broader political and peacebuilding context.*

* *“On track” refers to the timely completion of outputs as indicated in the workplan.*
* *“On track with peacebuilding results” refers to higher-level changes in the conflict or peace factors that the project is meant to contribute to. These effects are more likely in mature projects than in newer ones.*

*If your project has more than four outcomes, contact PBSO for template modification.*

**Outcome 1:** To strengthen the ability of young women leaders and groups to collaboratively lead local and national-level peace efforts

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress:**

**Progress summary:** *(3000 character limit)*

Working toward this outcome, young women peacebuilders are trained and provided with more opportunities to interact with older and well-established women in South Sudan. The participants are also connected to stronger platforms and engaged in intergenerational dialogues where they learn from older women as emerging young leaders in local and national peacebuilding processes. Crown the Woman and NWERO have both been mentoring a total of 62 young women leaders – equipping them with peacebuilding skills and increasing their knowledge about the ongoing peace process in South Sudan and the role of women in its implementation. The mentorship training sessions has empowered these young women with knowledge and skills and also contributed to them strengthening their confidence and supporting others.

Nyaboloi Gakuany, a resident of Mia Saba in Juba said she feels more connected to people from other tribes as a result of the mentorship program. Specficially, Nyaboloi states, “The trainings on mentorship and mediation encouraged me to follow up with my dreams. I currently provide sex education and marriage issues awareness, especially on topics related to what makes a healthy marriage. The training also helped me overcome fears and any obstacles that have been hindering me from active participation. Before this training I only interacted with people from my areas but now I interact with people from different areas and am able to learn from different perspectives.”

Agau Bul, one of the mentees under Crown the Woman, is taking the lead in facilitating information symposiums on the peace agreement and conducting advocacy for the implementation of affirmative action policies that stipulate that 35% of the government must be made up of women. Agau successfully facilitated information sessions on R-ARCSS for women in Rumbek in October and established an advocacy network to consolidate voices of women at the local levels to advocate for the effective implementation of the 35% affirmative action. Most of the mentees of the project are supporting partners in the implementation of rural outreach activities. Victoria Night, one of the mentees with NWERO facilitates women meetings in target communities to identify issues and help them propose solutions to their own problems.

The project implementation also progressed significantly through the training of 60 women mediators in September, including five male participants. The training brought together a group that was primarily composed of young women, but also included a few older women and men as well, to learn and simulate skills on mediating different conflict issues affecting their communities. The training resulted in the creation of five networks of young women who are currently working collaboratively in their communities to organize peace conferences between women of different backgrounds. Following the training, two trainees, Khot Ador and Rose Keji, from the Dinka and Bari ethnic groups respectively, jointly organized peace meetings in two areas of Juba. Importantly, these meetings brought 82 women from different ethnic groups together to identify conflicts affecting their communities, discuss solutions and ultimately establish joint networks of peacebuilders.

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:** *(1000 character limit)*

During the mediation training, five male champions were selected to attend the training with women so that they can act as ambassadors for “recognition of women as peace leaders” in the community.

An internal program assessment was conducted of which the findings indicate that 70% of the young women have been actively engaged in peace efforts in their respective communities. Additionally, 49% of the peacebuilders who were identified within the different communities reached in Juba were young women and 51% were men. 77% of the target participants indicated they have “increased confidence in leading peacebuilding initiatives” as a result of the various training sessions conducted by Search and its partners. Finally, 81% of the respondents agreed that young women and older women have a collaborative relationship in terms of working to achieve lasting peace.

**Outcome 2: To transform attitudes and behaviors about women and youth (and young women in particular) and their role in peace and security**

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress:**

**Progress summary:** *(3000 character limit)*

Under this outcome, the media was used as a tool to amplify voices of women and change stereotypes that undermine their important roles in peaceful resolution of conflicts. Each radio program: Nuswan Salaam, She Nurtures Peace, Sergeant Esther and Hagana (Ours) Youth radio continued to broadcast and engage young women and youth in relevant peacebuilding themes and topics around issues affecting their communities.

A total of 163 radio programs have been aired that cover themes and messages that seek to engage women and youth on their peacebuilding and advocacy roles. In total, 327 people (21.4% of which were women) participated in the Nuswan Salaam radio programs through studio call-ins, implying that more men than women were interested in women-led discussions on peace in the media. Notably, men appear to show signifiant support towards discussing women’s leadership and roles in society.

Various testimonies were recorded, including: “I know that women are the ones who understand human rights and they are our mothers but some people do not understand and say, [they] are just women. This is wrong and I have realized that there is discrimination against women. Let us give them the opportunity to contribute even in power sharing they have to be included.” Said a male listener of Nuswan Salaam, from Aweil, who identified himself as JAD.

Sergeant Esther drama which depicts scenarios of issues affecting women and girls at both the community and household levels has been the most engaging radio program for the grassroots women who find it easy to relate to themes of the drama episodes. The Hagana youth radio aired on Advance Youth Radio has been a high profile youth platform where key youth activists stepped on to advocate for the commitment to the peace process. Wani Michael, youth representative at the National Constitutional Amendment Committee has used Hagana Youth radio to campaign for complete formation of the transitional government of national unity and has taken the government to court for not respecting the 35% women representation as per the peace agreement during the appointment of state governors.

The Feminism Festival organized by Anataban on October 2nd was used to highlight the role of young women, especially feminists, in peacebuilding and the struggles they go through to be recognized by the society to participate in nation building and important discussions around women’s rights.

Additionally, participants in mentorships and peacebuilding trainings have been collaboratively implementing activities targeting women in the communities to create local networks and disseminate the peace agreement. Nyamuch, a female mentee with NWERO, said she has been using her skills to address small conflicts within her community in the protection of civilians in Juba. After the training of mediators, two peace conferences were faciliated and attended by a total of 82 women in two areas of Juba. During those conferences, women from different ethnic groups establisedh connections and networks for continued peace dialogue and addressed social cohesion issues such as tribal-based settlements in Juba.

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:** *(1000 character limit)*

**Outcome 3: To contribute guidance, best practices, and lessons learned to the global field of youth engagement in peace and security**

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress:**

**Progress summary:** *(3000 character limit)*

Implementation of activities towards this outcome has not yet begun. Public health restrictions put in place as a response to COVID-19 have delayed the implementation of the case study on impacts of youth efforts on peace processes. Search has started the recruitment of the consultant to roll out the study.

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:** *(1000 character limit)*

**Outcome 4:**

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress:**

**Progress summary:** *(3000 character limit)*

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:** *(1000 character limit)*

**PART III: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES**

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| **Monitoring:** Please list monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period (1000 character limit)* Pre-post session activities with the participants during the training sessions conducted.
* Reflection meeting with the target beneficiaries was conducted mainly with the participants who attended all the training sessions conducted by Crown the Woman and NWERO outreach activities.
* Visited the listeners group members in Kapuri and Lologo respectively.
* Radio Program monitoring. This has been done through listening to individual radio programs. The five radio programs include: Sgt Esther drama, Profiling show, Hagana Show and Nuswan Salaam.
* Use of Cohort members in the states also helped in providing information about the Radio programs.

 | Do outcome indicators have baselines? Three of the ten outcome indicators have baseline indicatorsHas the project launched perception surveys or other community-based data collection? Yes, during this reporting period, program assessment was conducted within Juba within the communities where the activities have been conducted. In addition to the baseline, there was survey conducted during this reporting period due to COVID-19. |
| **Evaluation:** **Program Assessment:** During this period, program assessment was conducted mainly targeting the beneficiaries of the program to ascertain whether desired changes have been made as a result of the program intervention. According to Christine Tom a mentee with NWERO,“*The young women led peace building program help us young girls to be more courageous, strong and confident to ourselves as young women that we too can delivered positive result in our community. It is source of empowerment to us young women*’’. “*Through the young women led peace building programs, am able to stand and speak openly in front of people without been shy*’’ said Agnes Akech“NWERO provided us with teachings on corona-virus that made us aware of the dangers and we are happy and also sometimes we hear messages from the radio programs” Margaret Sure in Hai Jezira block 5 Gurei. Ann Maneno says, “I feel I inspired and also do the same to others because we do reach out to the vulnerable, I feel I have changed, The courage they give out to young women, the confidence and also bringing young women on board to participate”. “The young women led initiative inspire young women locally or nationally, because it giving them the foundation, and they are exemplary to the young girls, through the women, the young women are able to give out their opinions without fear.” Selwa A participant during the focus group session also did mention that, “What I like about the programs aired is because it’s a direct conversation where women come together and interact to sort all their issues peacefully”. Outreach activities conducted in the various communities within Juba have been appreciated by the target beneficiaries based on the data collected. Though the media programs have received positive feedback, largely the target groups have not had access to the radio programs. Most of the respondents interviewed didn’t listen to any of the radio programs. .  | Evaluation budget (response required): $78000If project will end in next six months, describe the evaluation preparations *(1500-character limit)*:       |
| **Catalytic effects (financial):** Indicate name of funding agent and amount of additional non-PBF funding support that has been leveraged by the project.  | Name of funder: Amount:                                  |
| **Other:** Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations? *(1500 character limit)** Need to clarify who should handle what activity so that it’s clear so that there is no confusion created. The topic selection and identification should be done in advance so that looking for guests at random should be avoid. Let the partners ensure that the roles are clearly assigned to the people concern based on experience and expertise.
* Need for follow up strategies to reach out to the callers. Sometimes they give very insightful information. This could also help identify and link some of the members to right organizations for help.
* Need to motivate the regular callers. This could be informed of T. shirts or even invite some of the callers to the studios so that they can share experiences. This could be done once a year.
* Delays in having security clearance and this affected project activities. Also, insecurity affected activities. The reporters have started covering activities compared to when COVID-19 was at its peak*.*
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**PART IV: COVID-19**

*Please respond to these questions if the project underwent any monetary or non-monetary adjustments due to the COVID-19 pandemic.*

1. Monetary adjustments: Please indicate the total amount in USD of adjustments due to COVID-19:

$ 28949.51

1. Non-monetary adjustments: Please indicate any adjustments to the project which did not have any financial implications:

Please refer to NTF on Covid adjustments, annexed to the report.

1. Please select all categories which describe the adjustments made to the project (*and include details in general sections of this report*):

[x]  Reinforce crisis management capacities and communications

[ ]  Ensure inclusive and equitable response and recovery

[ ]  Strengthen inter-community social cohesion and border management

[x]  Counter hate speech and stigmatization and address trauma

[ ]  Support the SG’s call for a global ceasefire

[ ]  Other (please describe):

If relevant, please share a COVID-19 success story of this project (*i.e. how adjustments of this project made a difference and contributed to a positive response to the pandemic/prevented tensions or violence related to the pandemic etc.*)

When COVID-19 was declared in South Sudan in early April and the subsequent government guidelines and restrictions put into place to curb the spread of the virus, some of the project activities were modified to suit the situation and ensure relevancy. The following adapted activities are outlined below:

* **Rural outreach activities**: The outreach activities were initially designed to engage and empower women at the grassroots on peacebuilding. However, with COVID-19 presenting numerous challenges in vulnerable communities, including increasing rates of poverty, domestic violence, and sexual and gender-based violence, the outreach activities were modified to include components of COVID-19 response and to address the specific emerging conflict dynamics. Specifcially, women leaders at the grassroots level were empowered to help address conflict at family and community levels. With approval from the government’s COVID-19 taskforce, meetings that sought to empower such women to act in their communities were organized (involving 15 or less participants) and personal protective equipment was provided and required. Importantly, this approach to the activity increased documentation and reporting of cases of SGBV among women, with our media partner, Eye Radio, playing a key role in bringing such reports to light.
* **Media programs**: New media programs were produced and aired that included COVID-19 awareness, as well as a youth-led campaign against stigmatization, rumours and hate speech. This activitiy also included the production of communication (IEC) materials.
* **Coordination and Capacity Building:** This activity was adapted to include a new strategy of bridging the information gap among communities. Messages pertaining to COVID-19 awareness were played on loudspeakers mounted on Boda-Bodas (motor cycle taxis commonly used in East Africa). Notably, the Boda-Boda street broadcasts helped to provide information to hard-to-reach areas and provided critical awareness to communities through the loud-speaker.

**PART IV: INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT**

*Using the* ***Project Results Framework as per the approved project document or any amendments****- provide an update on the achievement of* ***key indicators*** *at both the outcome and output level in the table below (if your project has more indicators than provided in the table, select the most relevant ones with most relevant progress to highlight). Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, state this and provide any explanation.* Provide gender and age disaggregated data. (300 characters max per entry)

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| **ACTUAL BASELINE RESULTS** |
|  | **Performance Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **Women: Indicator Baseline** | **Men: Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator Milestone** | **Current indicator progress** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay(if any)** |
| **Outcome 1** | Outcome Indicator 1a: % of participants who can cite one concrete example of how the project has improved their ability to lead peacebuilding efforts (Disaggregated by age, sex, location, stakeholder group) | 0% | n/a | n/a | 75% | 75% at endline | 75% |  |
| Outcome indicator 1b: # of young women participants who participate in the local or national peace efforts | 0 | n/a | n/a | 40 | 40 | 90 |  |
| Outcome Indicator 1b: % of participants who report participating in at least one women-led peacebuilding initiative as a result of this project (Disaggregated by age, sex, location, stakeholder group) | 0% | n/a | n/a | 70% | 70% at endline | 70% |  |
| Outcome Indicator 1c: % of participants who state that their role as peacebuilders has been strengthened as a result of project activities (Disaggregated by age, sex, location) | 0% | n/a | n/a | 80% | 80% at endline | 90% |  |
| Output 1.1 | Output Indicator 1.1.1: % of participants who can explain at least two specific peacebuilding concepts they learned as a result of project trainings (Disaggregated by age, sex, location, stakeholder group) | 0% | n/a | n/a | 65% | 50% by the end of first year | 75% |  |
| Output Indicator 1.1.2: % of participants who describe themselves as confident in their ability to lead peacebuilding efforts as a result of project trainings | 0% | n/a | n/a | 75% | 50% by the end of first year | 77% |  |
| Output Indicator 1.1.3: # of young women peacebuilders identified in relational analysis (Disaggregated by age, location, stakeholder group) | 20 | 100% | n/a | 40 | After completion of Activity 1.1.1: 40, 20 were identified on the baseline | 39 |  |
| Output Indicator 1.1.4: # of young women trained in peacebuilding principles and leadership (Disaggregated by age, location, stakeholder group) | 0 | n/a | n/a | 40 | After completion of Activity 1.1.2: 40 | 90 |  |
| Output 1.2 | Output Indicator 1.2.1: % of target participants who report increased access to platforms which link local and national-level women-led peace efforts | 51% | 30% | 21% | 60% | 60% at endline |   73% |  |
| Output Indicator 1.2.2: % target participants who report improved collaboration between younger and older women involved in peacebuilding | 84% | 60% | 24% | 65% | 65% at endline |   81% |  |
| Output Indicator 1.2.3: # of mentorship sessions conducted | 0 | n/a | n/a | 10 | After completion of Activity 1.2.1: 10 | 5 |  |
| Output Indicator 1.2.4: # of women mediators trained (disaggregated by sex, location, stakeholder group) | 0 | n/a | n/a | 50 | After completion of Activity 1.2.2: 50 |   55 |  |
| Output 1.3 | Output Indicator 1.3.1: % of CSOs who report they see added value in collaborating closely with young women to promote peace in their communities  | 95% | 61% | 34% | 70% | 70% at endline |   |  |
| Output Indicator 1.3.2: % CSOs respondents who report they have a plan for activities that improve young women’s participation in peace efforts beyond the project’s end | 88% | 56% | 32% | 70% | 70% at endline |   |  |
| Output Indicator 1.3.3: # of Intergenerational CSO Forums held | 0 | n/a | n/a | 5 | 3 by the end of the first year |   |  |
| Output Indicator 1.3.4: # of Information Sessions of R-ARCSS Progress Held | 0 | n/a | n/a | 4 | 3 by the end of the first year |  2 |  |
| Output Indicator 1.3.5: # of Advocacy Visits to R-ARCSS & Corresponding Mechanisms’ Representatives | 0 | n/a | n/a | 2 | 1 by the end of first year | 8 |  |
| **Outcome 2** | Outcome Indicator 2a: % of respondents who believe **women** are listened to as valued contributors to peace and security  | 86% | 59% | 27% | 70% | 50% by end of first year |   67% |  |
| Outcome Indicator 2b: % of respondents who believe **youth** are listened to as valued contributors to peace and security  | 84% | 58% | 26% | 70% | 50% by end of first year |  67%  |  |
| Outcome Indicator 2c: % of women and youth who find the initiatives implemented useful in advancing their roles in peace and security. | 0% | n/a | n/a | 80% | 50% by end of first year |  |  |
| Outcome Indicator 2d: % of respondents that view the participation of women and youth in peace and security efforts as more acceptable after participating in or being exposed to project activities | 0% | n/a | n/a | 75% | 75% at endline | 80% |  |
| Output 2.1 | Output Indicator 2.1.1: % of listeners who can cite at least one instance of positive leadership by women from one of the radio programs (Disaggregated by age, sex, location, stakeholder group) | 0% | n/a | n/a | 65% | 65% at endline |  |  |
| Output Indicator 2.1.2 % of listeners who display a greater understanding of concepts related to gender sensitivity and inclusion after being exposed to the project’s media programming (disaggregated by age, sex, location, stakeholder group) | 0% | n/a | n/a | 65% | 65% at endline |  |  |
| Output Indicator 2.1.3 # of radio programs produced and broadcast | 0 | n/a | n/a | 100 | 50 by the end of the first year | 33 |   |
| Output Indicator 2.1.4: # of episodes of Sergeant Esther produced and broadcast | 0 | n/a | n/a | 20 | 15 by the end of the first year | 86 |  |
| Output Indicator 2.1.5: # of new peace leaders profiled through radio programming and social media (disaggregated by age, sex, location, and stakeholder group) | 0 | n/a | n/a | 20 | 10 by the end of the first year | 6 |  |
| Output 2.2 | Output Indicator 2.2.1: % of community members who believe that women are prepared to lead peace initiatives in their communities (disaggregated by age, sex, location) | 94% | 66% | 28% | 70% | 70% at endline |   77% |  |
| Output Indicator 2.2.2: % of community members who believe that youth are prepared to lead peace initiatives in their communities (disaggregated by age, sex, location) | 88% | 61% | 27% | 70% | 70% at endline |   77% |  |
| Output Indicator 2.2.3 # of young women-led peacebuilding initiatives  | 0 | n/a | n/a | 30 | 15 by the end of the first year |   |  |
| Output Indicator 2.2.4: # of rural outreach activities conducted (disaggregated by location and activity type) | 0 | n/a | n/a | 30 | 20 by the end of the first year | 11 |  |
| Output Indicator 2.2.5: # of peace festivals held  | 0 | n/a | n/a | 2 | 1 by the end of the first year | 3 |  |
| Output Indictor 2.2.6: # of viewers that interact with content produced as a part of the social media campaign | 0 | n/a | n/a | 2000 | 1,000 by the end of the first year |   68,035  | Exceeding target |
| Outcome 3 | Outcome Indicator 3 a: % of targeted national, regional, and international-level policymakers who report access to improved information on the role of youth engagement in peace process as a result of materials produced from this project | 0% | n/a | n/a | 50% | 50% at endline |  |  |
| Outcome Indicator 3b: % increase in access to information and collaborative platforms on youth engagement in peace processes | 51% | 30% | 21% | 50% | 50% increase by end of project |  73% |  |
| Output 3.1 | Output Indicator 3.1.1: # of case studies produced on the influence of youth in the R-ARCSS process | 0 | n/a | n/a | 1 | 1 by endline |  |  |
| Output Indicator 3.1.2: # of What Works Podcast produced and broadcast | 0 | n/a | n/a | 1 | 1 by endline |  |  |
| Output 3.2 | Output Indicator 3.2.1: # of policy briefs on participation of women & youth in peace processes produced | 0 | n/a | n/a | 2 | 1 by the end of the first year | 1 |  |
| Output Indicator 3.2.2: # of good guidance materials produced for peace mediators | 0 | n/a | n/a | 2 | 2 by the end of the project | 1 |  |